FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII — FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1839. — NO. 1151

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Direct Importation.

THE Subscribers have the honor to inform the public that they have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of WEST INDIA PRODUCE on hand, which they would be happy to sell for Cash, or on reasonable time for good Paper, *as cheap*, if not cheaper than can be imported from the North.

They have now just received and in Store,
100 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR.
150 do. MOLASSES.
200 Bags Cuba COFFEE.
BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, June 14, 1839. 50*tf*

TO BUILDERS.—A Good Job.

ON the first Monday in August next, will be let to the best bidder, the contract for building a new Jail at Bennettsville, Marlborough District, South Carolina. The plan and specifications may be seen by applying to the subscriber, and also such other information as contractors may require.
NATHAN B. THOMAS.
June 10, 1839. 50-4w.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond County, about the middle of April last, a Sorrel Mare, 5 or 6 years old, in tolerable order when she went off, blaze face, a gall on her withers occasioned by the saddle; probably some white about her hind feet, she racks very well. It is thought she was aiming for Brunswick County, and was when last heard from in Robeson County near Lemon's Bridge on Big Swamp. A liberal compensation will be given for her delivery and all expenses paid. Any information respecting her will be very thankfully received.
JOHN GRANT.
Rockingham, N. C. June 17th 1839. 50-2w.

ASHEBOROUGH Female Academy.

THE Exercises of the Female Academy at this place will commence on Monday the 17th day of June, instant, under the direction of Miss ELIZA RAE, of Boston. The Trustees believe, from the testimonials she brings with her, that she is eminently qualified by her experience, her education and in every other respect, to take charge of such an institution.

The prices of tuition for a session of five months will be $6 for Spelling and Reading; $8 for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic; and $10 for Philosophy, Rhetorick, Needlework, &c.; and $20 for Music on the Piano. Particular attention will be paid throughout to Spelling, Reading and Writing.

This place is believed to be as healthy as any other in the United States, and board may be had in any private family in the place at $6 per month.

It is intended to give a thorough course of instruction in this institution, and to qualify the pupils in every respect to take their places in society.

The Trustees flatter themselves that the distinguished qualifications of the lady whom they have engaged to take charge of the School, the health of the place, and the low price which the inhabitants have consented to charge for board, will attract to the institution a liberal share of public patronage.

J. WORTH,
HUGH McCAIN,
A. H. MARSH,
GEORGE HOOVER, } *Trustees.*
June 14, 1839. 50-3w

Accommodation Line.

THE Subscriber has established a Line of Hacks from Fayetteville to Wilmington, on the old Stage route, via Elizabeth Town, running three times a week; viz. Leave Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 A. M. Leave Wilmington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Fare as formerly. Good Stages and Horses have been provided, and the drivers are accommodating; and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction. Seats can be secured on application to Mr. James H. Allen, Agent, at Mrs. E. Smith's Boarding House.
DAVID TAYLOR, proprietor.
June 10, 1839. 49-3*w*.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Smith, deceased, at the June Term, 1839, of the County of Cumberland, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
ARCH'D. A. T. SMITH. } *Ex'rs.*
ARCH'D. SMITH. }
June 4, 1839. 49-6*w*.

Further Notice.

THE Executors of the last Will and Testament of Duncan Smith, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday the 10th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., a quantity of Furniture, implements of husbandry, &c. Also, a young negro slave.

—ALSO,—

Will be sold at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 9th day of July next, THE FAYETTEVILLE CANDLE FACTORY, with all its Furniture. Also, the HOUSE, on the corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. Terms made known at sale.
June 4. 49*ts*.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,
All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers*.
C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of
GOODS,
Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.
JOHN McARN.
January 3, 1838. 74tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
January 8, 1839. 27tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.
E. J. HALE.
Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c,
—ALSO—
"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.
H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.
C. P. MALLETT.
November 28, 1837. 69*tf*

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE.*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.
March, 1839.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of
156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,
Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.
ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.
McGARY & McTAGGART.
Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46*tf*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American
DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,
Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.
J. W. HAMPTON.
Catawba Springs, Lincoln co. N. C., } 48-9*w*.
May 31, 1839. }

Look Here!

I HAVE just received,
300 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plaistering,
12 do rotton Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair for plaistering,
Laths kept constantly on hand
All of the above is for sale by the subscriber, and fresh supplies constantly received. Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
June 3, 1839. 48-8w.
N. B. I am prepared to do Plaistering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

The Exercises

OF the Second Session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTE will commence on the 8th day of July, 1839, and end on the 5th day of December. All who are disposed to send Scholars to this Institution, are requested to make early application to Mr. W. F. Leak, Mr. Pickett Leak, or Mrs. H. Green, Principal of the Institution. Terms of Tuition as heretofore. Boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.
Rockingham, June 1, 1839. 48-4w

An important Job.

A CONTRACT for extensive repairs to the Court House and Jail for Marion District, will be let out by the Commissioners of Public Buildings on the first Monday in July next, at Marion Court House.

Proposals, addressed to the Subscriber by that time, will be attended to. Those desiring a profitable business, would do well to give this prompt attention.
A. L. SCARBOROUGH.
June 3, 1839. 48-4w

Notice.

ALL persons are warned not to trade for a Note of One Hundred Dollars, payable to Henry B. Hedgpeth, made by the subscribers. The said Hedgpeth is now indebted to Cor's D. Smith, one of the obligors in said Note, considerably more than what the Note calls for, and he (as we are informed) having left the State without settling his business, we are determined not to pay the said Note, it being the only one which he held or holds against us.
SAMSON D. SMITH,
C. D. SMITH.
Carthage, N. C., May 28, 1839. 48-4w

Just received and for sale at the Auction Store,

50 PIECES GEORGIA NANKINS,
11 boxes old TOBACCO,
6 casks LONDON PORTER.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 27, 1839. 47tf

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.
—ALSO—
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.
AMOS KIMBALL.
May 18, 1839. 46-tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.
SABRY WRIGHT.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., } 47tf
May 21, 1839. }

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by
PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Two Crop White—1,000,000.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Million of the two crop White Silk Worm Eggs, laid this spring and selected with great care from the whitest, and finest cocoons. Those who purchase immediately, will have the advantage of raising two crops this season. I shall have my second crop for sale about the 15th or 20th of July next. Price $1 per thousand.
H. A. LONDON.
Pittsborough, May 31, 1839. 49*tf*.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

New Work on Carpentry.

BENJAMIN'S BUILDER'S NEW GUIDE, just published, and received for sale by
E. J. HALE.
May 21, 1839.

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in the month of May last, a Negro girl named CATHARINE, belonging to the Estate of Jas. Baldwin. She is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville or in Bladen, where she formerly lived in or about Elizabeth. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me in Fayetteville.
H. M. JOHNSON.
June 8, 1839. 49-3*w-pd*.

Just received and for sale,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 boxes assorted CANDY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 27, 1839. 43*tf*

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32*tf*

FOR SALE.

A VERY fine young blood MARE and COLT. The Mare is by Marion, and her dam by the Old Archy. The Colt by Flatterer, Capt. Bradford's fine Horse. Apply to
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 27. 43-tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19*tf*

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Louf Sugar.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

100 REAMS FOOLSCAP PAPER,
100 do. Imperial Printing do,
100 do. Medium do. do,
8 do. Super Royal do. do,
50 do. Wrapping do,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.
E. A. HARPER.
January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
[IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose to sale, on Monday the 1st day of July next, (it being the first Monday of the month,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Lots and Tracts of Land, to-wit:—

17¾ acres of Land on Harrington Hill, adjoining Beatty, McPherson and others, on a credit of twelve months.

Two Lots of Land in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South side of Grove street, near the Jail, on a credit of six months.

Two Lots in Campbellton, No. 79, 97, and a part of the adjoining Lot, on a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required in every case.
ARCH'D A. T SMITH, *Clerk & Master.*
May 20, 1839. 46*ts*

NEW BOOKS.

CLARKE on the Mulberry and Silk; Comstock's Practical Treatise on the same subject; Life of Wilberforce; Pericles and Aspasia; Riches without wings; The Cabinet Minister, a novel; Romance of the Haram, by Miss Pardoe; Bianci Visconti, N. P. Willis's play; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; do 75 Receipts for Pastry; Smart's Horace; Letter Writer; U. S. Speaker; &c.

New Piano Music, and Piano Instructer; Blank Books; Ruled Paper; Ink, Pens, Quills, &c.; with a variety of School Books; Just received by
E. J. HALE.
May 4, 1839.

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

Parlor Organ.—The Parlor Organ, or Seraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past Winter, is now offered for sale at cost.
June 5, 1839. 48tf

The following short sentence of advice by William Penn should be kept in mind, by all young persons who are thinking of committing matrimony:—*Never marry but for love—but see thou love what is lovely.*

POETRY.

THE MOURNER COMFORTED.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"My boy was beautiful; and he is dead!
Ask me no more; for I would be alone—
Alone to weep."
Long flowed that mourner's tear;
And then, beside the Bible, she knelt down,
Laying her cheek upon its hallow'd page,
And said, "*God comfort me!*"
And as she clos'd
The fervent prayer, methought a still, small voice
Bade the swollen surges of her soul, be still;
That He, who walk'd upon Tiberia's lake,
Ruling the midnight storm, might thither come,
And save from shipwreck.
Then, with pang subdued,
Memory went wandering to the lov'd one's grave,
Marking in every bud that blossomed there—
In every joyous butterfly, that spread
Its radiant wing amid the flowers—a type
Of glorious resurrection. Every drop
Of dew, that sparkled on that turf-clad mound,
Was holy to her. Even the bitter grief
That made the parting hour so desolate,
Put on the robe of humble faith and said,
'Tis well my Lord,—well with the little one
Who dwells with thee.
And then, methought, she heard
Sweet sound of heavenly harpings, and beheld,
Celestial gleamings of cherubic wings,
And 'mid the chant of ransomed infancy
Unto its Saviour, caught the tuneful voice
Of her own cherished nursling.
So her lip
Join'd in the praise. For how could she forbear,
To thank her God for him, who ne'er should taste
Of trouble more.
Was it the tender tone
Of him, so often cradled on her breast,
That whisper'd, as she lay that night, in dreams!
"Oh mother, weep no more!—but with a heart
Of holy love, hold on yon shining path,
And come to me. For He, who took on earth,
Young children to his arms, will bid in Heaven
The mother find her bade. So keep thine eye
Clear from the grief-cloud—for the time is short—
The way is plain. Dear mother, come to me."
Southern Literary Messenger.

SHAKSPEARE'S COURTSHIP OF ANNE HATHAWAY.

From the Youth of Shakspeare.

"How dost like our Anne's singing!" inquired Jno. Hathaway, when his daughter had left the chamber to put the children to their beds.

"Very exceedingly, I do assure you," replied the youth with a notable sincerity.

"Humph!" exclaimed the father, as though he were thinking of something he cared not to give speech to. "Indeed, she hath a sweet throat." Nothing more was said on that head at the moment, and they again talked of country matters till his great wondering at his guest's marvellous insight into such things, and inquired how he obtained it—whereupon the other truly answered that he obtained it by questioning of those whose business it was.

In good time the yeoman's blooming daughter returned, and busied herself with preparations for supper, taking care whenever she could to have her share in the discourse, which she did with pretty sprightliness, exceedingly agreeable to her young admirer. Seeing her attempting to move the great table nigher the fire, he must needs jump up, and with a graceful officiousness seek to do it himself, the which she appeared to object to in some manner, and there was a little arguing of the matter betwixt them—the father looking on with a glimmering smile, as if he could see in it something exceeding pleasant. The end was, that the two young people carried the table together, manifestly to their extreme satisfaction.

In due time the rashers were done, and with a store of other wholesome victuals were put on a fair white cloth, that covered the table, and William Shakspeare was pressed with a blunt courtesy by the father, and a more winning persuasiveness by the daughter, to partake of the fare set before him. This he essayed to do with a notable good will. After this the blooming Anne brewed a goodly posset, and whilst they were enjoying it her father called on her to sing him a song, the which she seemed a little—a very little, to hesitate upon, with a sort of pretty coyness, time out of mind customary under similar circumstances—but after the handsome youth had pressed her with an excellent show of rhetoric, she sung a ditty, then popular, concerning "The pretty little Nightingale," and at least one of the listeners thought it the most exquisite singing.

Then John Hathaway would needs have a song of his guest, to the which his daughter added her entreaties so prettily, the youthful Shakspeare found it impossible to resist, whereupon he commenced the singing of a favorite love song of the time, beginning "If I had wytt for to endyte."—The words were of a pleasant conceit, which gained considerably in admirableness by the manner of his singing, and the tune, by means of his rich clear voice, came upon the air a very river of melody. Whether the yeoman liked the song, could only be told by the pleasure lurking in corners of his mouth, and shining quaintly in his half-closed eyelids, which might be interpreted, he saw more in it than the singer imagined—however, that his daughter relished it, there could be no questioning, for her smiles were full as evidence as her praises.

"Now, friend Will, thee must be agoing," exclaimed John Hathaway at last, in his usual plain countryman sort of manner. "Tis my custom to go to bed with the lamb and rise with the lark—an excellent good custom, I'll warrant—so I'll e'en bid thee a fair good night—nevertheless I will add to it, I shall be happy to see thee at all times—and if I be not at home, perchance Anne will be as happy to see thee as myself." He said this with a look of humor that shone through all the staidness of his upshot, and shaking his visiter by the hand he opened the door for his exit. His daugther denied not a word of what her father had said. Indeed, her glances, as she bade the youth good night, as plainly said—"come again," as ever was expressed by a pair of bright eyes since the world began.

INFIDELITY.

BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The annexed letter, from the pen of Benjamin Franklin, is contained in vol. 3, p. 279, of his works, London Edition, edited by his grand-son, William F. Franklin. It is supposed to have been addressed to Thomas Paine:

"Dear Sir—I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument which it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all Religion. For, without the belief of a Providence, that takes cognizance of, guards and guides, and may favor particular persons, there is no motive to worship a Deity, to fear its displeasure, or to pray for its protection. I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At present, I shall only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtle, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiments of mankind on that subject, and the consequence of printing this piece will be a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind spits on his own face.

But were you to succeed, do you imagine any good will be done by it? You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life without the assistance afforded by religion; you have a clear perception of the advantages of virtue and the disadvantages of vice, and possessing a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations. But think how great a portion of mankind consists of ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced inconsiderate youth of both sexes, who have need of the motives of religion to restrain them from vice, support their virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes habitual, which is the great point of its security. And perhaps you are indebted to her originally, that is to your religious education, for the habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself.

You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazardous subject, and thereby obtain a rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us it is not necessary, as among the Hottentots, that a youth to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother. I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person, whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the enemies it may raise against you, and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance.

If men are wicked with religion, what would they be without it? I intend this letter itself as a proof of my friendship, and therefore add no profession to it, but subscribe simply,

"Yours, B. FRANKLIN."

A "TOWN" OF ONE HOUSE.

FROM THE PEORIA REGISTER.

A Country Town Destroyed by Fire.—We learn by a citizen of Henry county that Richmond, the county seat, was entirely destroyed by fire, with the exception of a small shanty, about a month ago. Fortunately, there was but one house, which was occupied by Mr. Harris, and was used as the court house, jail, church, and tavern. When the fire was first discovered, which was about the middle of the day, so rapid was its progress that Mr. Harris and his family were panic-struck, and the only assistance rendered was afforded by two men who had been imprisoned in the building for horse-stealing. They deliberately walked from their place of confinement to the wood pile, where, with an axe, they cut the chain by which they were hobbled, and fell to work with all their might in saving the furniture, though but a few beds only were rescued. The fire is believed to have originated from some coals having fallen from the cooking stove through an opening in the floor upon some shavings on the ground. There being no cellar, the wind swept the flame underneath the building, and, when first discovered, the fire was bursting through in several places. The house was a large frame, previous to the erection of which, Mr. Harris lived in a small shanty, which was subsequently used as a stable, but which is now all that remains of their recent excellent homestead. Of this, in the reverse of fortune, they are again the inmates.

Singular Suit for Damages.—The case of David Eaton *vs.* George L. Hughes came on for trial in the County Court at Pottsdam, Pa., on Monday, 3d inst. It seems that Hughes, either to gratify a private pique, or for some mischief, procured a horrible looking mask, and on a Sunday evening, when Miss Jane Eaton, plaintiff's daughter, was returning, unattended, from conference, he appeared before her with his mask upon his face, which so frightened the young lady that she fell senseless to the earth; and it gave her nerves such a shock that she was confined to her room for several weeks, and at one time it was thought she could not survive. It was for the expense attendant upon Miss Jane, and for her services during sickness, that plaintiff now sought redress. For the defence, it was contended that plaintiff had not made out his case, inasmuch as he had not proved that the mask was used by defendant for the express purpose of frightening plaintiff's daughter. Defendant might have used the mask for his own amusement, and it was certainly not against the law for a man to put on a mask, if he was in such a humor. The jury, however, thought the defendant was too old a child to be playing with a mask, and gave plaintiff $200 damages—a very proper verdict.

The habit of grumbling is not less characteristic of the Americans than of the English. We are all fond of it; it is one of the most delightful pastimes in life. The Italians, with their *dolce e far' neinte*, their glorious sky and balmy air, may dream away their luxurious days in positive bliss, and know no ennui—But in our climate, existence, without subject-matter for the outpouring of our daily spleen, would soon become an insufferable bore.—*Richmond Whig.*

Cure for the sting of a Wasp or Bee.—A Liverpool paper says that an onion applied to the part affected by the sting of an insect, will invariably give relief. This important but simple remedy should be generally known.

In the business of publishing books and periodicals in the United States, more than 200,000 persons are engaged, employing a capital of about forty millions of dollars.

A New play, called "*Bill Screamer,*" which is making much noise in Arkansas, is said to have been written by Archibald *Yell*, Esq.

'Can you read?' asked a magistrate of a negro, 'Yes, Massa, little!' 'Do you ever use your Bible!' inquired the justice. 'Yes, Massa, I trap my razor on it,' replied sooty.

Absence of Mind—The Latest.—The St. Louis Republican says that a few days since, an office holder remitted the total amount of Government Funds in his hands to the department at Washington, and never discovered his mistake until he received a receipt, accompanied by his *dismission* from office for *neglect of duty*, by remitting, instead of emigrating, with the spoils.

A gentlemen in the country, who lately sent us the death of his wife, adds the following.

"P. S.—Just give her a little puff, will you?"—*New York Era.*

MESSRS. CLAY AND VAN BUREN.

"She (Virginia) can never vote for Clay, the advocate of a high tariff policy, of a Bank of the United States, and of an extravagant system of Internal Improvements by the Federal Government."—*Star.*

FROM THE LEXINGTON (VA.) GAZETTE.

Can she vote for Martin Van Buren, the Missouri Restrictionist, the advocate of free negroes suffrage, of a Federal Bankrupt System to operate upon the State Banks, of a Protective Tariff, of Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, of the odious and oft rejected Sub-Treasury scheme, of the despotic doctrines of the Protest, of proscription for opinion's sake, of the interference of the Federal Office holders with the elections of the people, of the monstrous doctrine that the custody of the public money belongs of right to the Executive, of the increase of Executive power, and, in a word, of all the despotic doctrines and felonious practices of the reigning dynasty?

Mr. Clay's sentiments in relation to a Protective Tariff Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, and a National Bank, have been so often explained that perversity itself cannot misunderstand him. The high tariff policy was abandoned by the passage of his Compromise Bill; to the provisions of which, in all their length and breadth, he solemnly pledged himself to adhere with unflinching fidelity. In the true spirit of a Republican patriot, Mr. Clay offered up his American System upon the altar of patriotism, as a peace-offering to his distracted country. And the same motives which induced him to make the noble sacrifice, will compel him forever to oppose every effort to revive the Tariff policy. For ourselves we have only to say, that no man can receive our humble support for the Presidency, who is in favor of a Protective Tariff. We are for cutting down the Tariff to the revenue standard. And upon this subject the whole South is united as one man.

To Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, Mr. Clay has often avowed his decided hostility—the States and the people having shown themselves entirely adequate to the construction of the most stupendous works of this character. Mr. Clay holds, that the Federal Government, under existing circumstances, ought not to interfere with Internal Improvements in the States, except by the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. As to a National Bank, Mr. Clay is in favor of the establishment of a carefully guarded national institution, whenever a decided majority of the people of the United States shall be in favor of it; but *not until then.* Whenever that is the case, if ever, we presume our Democratic friends will themselves admit, upon the principle that the majority must govern, that a Bank should be established. This Bank question is, however, one of very inferior moment, compared with the great practical questions of the day. It is a mere question of dollars and cents, while they involve the liberties of the people and the perpetuity of our free institutions. We are, therefore, utterly opposed to all agitation of the question, until the Government is reformed and brought back to its true principles. When that great work is effected, it will be time enough to discuss matters of inferior moment. These, we believe, are Mr. Clay's sentiments upon these interesting topics; and we hope the people of this country have too much good sense to permit themselves to be blinded to all the outrages of the Administration by the slang of the Loco Focos about Clay, the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and the Bank.

If we were permitted to advise Mr. Van Buren with a view to his regaining the lost confidence of the country, we should say to him—"Forget there is such a being in existence as yourself—Devote your talents and the influence of your station to the best interests of the Republic—and, by way of beginning, surrender the custody of the public money to Congress—dismiss Levi Woodbury—put Kendall and Blair in the stocks—turn your face from Ritchie, and bestow public office upon men only of acknowledged capacity, patriotism and integrity.—This simple recipe will contribute more to your restoration to the good graces of your countrymen, than all the exertions of your office-holders, and the stale slanders of your hired presses."—*Richmond Whig.*

A Van Buren paper in Tennessee, in an unguarded moment, speaking of Mr. Speaker Polk, who is now a Candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair, calls him the great emissary sent from Washington to revolutionize Tennessee, and bring her back into the Van Buren fold.

We suspected as much before, and are not at all surprised at the candid confession of a simpleton, who was entrusted with a secret he had not the wit to conceal.

But this fact was not wanting to convince every observing man, that the Federal Government is in the field, actively interfering in the elections of the States. This melancholy truth has needed no confirmation for the last twelve months. Every election within that period has felt the baneful influence, open or disguised, direct or indirect, of the Federal Executive.—*Richmond Whig.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Ely Moore, Surveyor of the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of New York, to take effect on the 1st of July next, in the place of Hector Craig.

The above from the Globe of yesterday is the official fulfilment of the rumours of a rotation about to take place, which have been in circulation for some time past. In the chaste and classical language of the Richmond Enquirer, it is a "dog eat dog" business, both the parties belonging to the "democracy;" it is said, however, that the appointed belongs to the "true grit," and the removed is a "gentleman." We do not know how the spoils men like "rotation" when practically applied to themselves, but it is certainly far preferable to "flotation," which some of them seem to admire and practice to perfection.

Rhode Island Whig Convention.—The Whig State Convention of Rhode Island assembled at Newport on the 14th instant. A large number of delegates from all parts of little Rhody were present. The late delegates in Congress, Messrs. Cranston and Tillinghast, were re-nominated, and the following gentlemen appointed delegates to the National Convention:—Nathaniel Ruggles, James F. Simmons, William Anthony and Byron Dimon. There is no mistake in Rhode Island. She is small, but what there is of her is Whig to the core.

We have real pleasure in being able to state that the People of Adams county (Pa.) have resolutely defended their inalienable rights, trampled upon by a factious majority in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, by returning Thaddeus Stevens as their Representative in that body which had arbitrarily and tyrannically declared his seat to be vacated. Mr. Stevens's majority in the county was 465. Well done, People of Adams county!—*National Intelligencer.*

Abolitionism and Van Burenism and Amalgamation.—The Emancipator, the organ of the Abolitionists of New York, whose editor, we believe, is the notorious Wm. Lloyd Garrison, pays the following feeling tribute of respect to Col. Richard M. Johnson—Mr. Van Buren's Vice President:—

Public Honors.—The following proceedings took place on Monday, June 3, in the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York.

"Alderman Purdy offered a resolution that, whereas it has always been the habit of Democratic representatives of the people, to show honor upon every proper occasion to much honored individuals, who had rendered important services to their country; and whereas, Col. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, on the occasion of his recent visit to this city, had not been treated with the respect usually accorded to persons of his elevated station; that a committee of three from each Board be appointed to invite him to visit this city again and to receive him in a manner becoming that illustrious advocate of civil and religious freedom."

When Col. Johnson was here, on the occasion above referred to, he took much pains to express to some of the gentlemen of color his deep interest in the question of their rights and prospects, as all he should leave behind him at death (his two daughters) were identified in destiny with them. He also declared that each of his own slaves held a deed of emancipation, and would never serve any but himself. He introduced his colored visiters to many of the public characters that called at his lodgings, and expressed many sentiments highly honorable to his heart.

Nor is this interest in the cause of abolition a thing of recent origin in the breast of Col. Johnson. So long ago as the agitation of the Missouri question, although he was in favor of the admission of Missouri, he took occasion to express his sentiments in favor of the abolition cause, and of individual and associated action to promote it. In a speech delivered in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 1, 1820, and published in the National Intelligencer of April 29, 1820, he says:

"The energies of the Christian world are now combined in the diffusion of evangelical light, and the principles it inculcates are every day relaxing the bonds of slavery. Providence, all-wise and inscrutable in its ways, is gradually effecting *the ultimate object of our wishes*, which your ill-timed opposition is calculated only to retard. *Individual exertion, acting in concert*, can alone prepare the way. Encourage Sunday Schools, multiply Bible societies, increase missionary exertions, ANIMATE *TO* DEEDS OF BENEVOLENCE ABOLITION SOCIETIES, and perfect the system of colonization—then trust the kind providence of God for the result, and you will perform the duties of Christians and Patriots, in the service of God and his creatures."

It were easy to show, we should think, to the satisfaction of Col. Johnson himself, that the entanglement of all our Sabbath schools, Bible and Missionary operations with slavery, has defeated the good influence which he then expected from them towards abolition;—while the whole effect of colonization has been in a contrary direction. Only let all our statesmen now agree to "animate to deeds of benevolence the Abolition societies," and all may yet be well. We would *suggest* this sentiment of the Vice President as a motto for a banner, in case he accepted the invitation of our democratic Common Council.

Remarks of the Baltimore Chronicle.

These remarks and the proceedings of the Loco Foco Board of New York Aldermen sufficiently establish the fact that it is the design of the Northern Loco Focos to rely upon the strength of their abolition associations to bring them out of their troubles. Mr. Van Buren—"a northern man with southern principles,—hopes to maintain his position with the South, whilst the abolition connection of Col. Johnson is relied upon to give him strength with that class of fanatics.

Such are the straits to which men will be driven who rely upon expedients instead of open, steadfast and avowed principles.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

A VAN BUREN ABOLITIONIST EDITOR.

We believe we have heretofore stated that the Van Buren Party of Tennessee imported an Editor from "down East" to abuse the Whigs of that Commonwealth. Well, it turns out, that this Editor of the Nashville Union, the leading Administration press in the State, two years ago edited a paper in New Bedford, Mass., which was a thorough going abolition concern. The Nashville Banner publishes extracts from the New Bedford paper, which prove that the *Union* Editor then advocated a union between the Abolitionist and Loco Focos, that he acted with the abolitionists, declared himself an Abolitionist—was proposed by the *coloured* abolitionists of New Bedford for a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature—and was run for that office as the candidate of the black and white abolitionists and was beaten by the Whigs.

We copy an extract from the New Bedford paper.

From the N. Bedford Daily Gazette, Nov. 14, 1836.

[BY JEREMIAH G. HARRIS.]

VOTERS OF COLOR.

We have a few candid words to say to you in relation to the candidates for Congress in this District. You have undoubtedly read the double-dealing letters of Reed on the subject of abolition, and are satisfied of his duplicity. You cannot depend on him. A distinguished man whom most of you know and highly honor as your staunch friend, told us that he did not know of a more aristocratic man in Congress than John Reed—he did not know of a northern man more violently opposed to YOUR interests. 'Why,' said that advocate of your race, 'when Mr. Reed entered Congress the last session, he took the trouble to call upon Southern members in their seats, and assure them that he was entirely opposed to abolition sentiments! Such is Mr. Reed—and such his opposition to you and your measures. If you would prevent his return to Congress you may do so by casting your votes for HENRY CROCKER.

We are opposed to slavery in all its shapes. In the language of Jefferson, "I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility to any form of tyranny over the mind of man," and should be unwilling to support a man whom we did not believe to be at heart, in principle and in action, opposed to human slavery of every description, in whatever class or condition of human society. We have conversed with Mr. Crocker—we are satisfied with his sentiments—we shall give him our vote; AND SO WILL EVERY ABOLITIONIST IN NEW BEDFORD THAT KNOWS HIM."

"*Jeremiah G. Harris,*" the author of these articles, is now the Editor of the Nashville Union.—He was sent for specially, and imported to order by the Van Buren party of Nashville. Until these late disclosures, of all the dirty and calumnious sheets in the pay of the Administration, there was none which excedeed this in its wholesale denunciations of Mr. Clay and the Southern Whigs as Abolitionists. He holds in his horns a little now—for we should suppose he stands in danger of, as he merits, *tar and feathers.*

This Editor is a fair specimen of the leaders of the Van Buren party—they are politicians in proportion to their interest—they are Abolitionists at the North, and Anti-Abolitionists at the South, and every where they are every thing which will aid them to deceive the people and clutch the spoils of office.

Another Case of Executive Interference with Elections.—At the last Congressional Election in Tennessee, in the Lincoln District, there were two Loco-Foco candidates—a Col. Kincannon and a Mr. A. V. Brown. Both refused to back out, and manifested a very great eagerness for martyrdom—for as there was only one Whig out, and his election pretty certain, under any circumstances, there was not the remotest chance for a Loco-Foco, with a divided vote. Kincannon and Brown, however, held on for a long time. But suddenly and contrary to every body's expectations, Kincannon magnanimously surrendered his pretensions, refused to stand any longer in the way of Brown, and *entered upon a fine, fat office*, the gift of President Van Buren.

The vanity of Col. Polk has recently revealed the particulars of the affair. To show the people how high he stood at Washington with the office-dispensing Power, he stated in a public address that he procured the appointment for Col. Kincannon, and sent him the commission. The Executive only listened to his representations, and followed his directions. He thought it important to buy off one of the candidates, he told the President so, the President agreed with him, and the thing was forthwith done.

This is another fulfilment of the Jackson pledge of withholding Executive patronage from influencing the freedom of elections, and constitutes another recommendation of Mr. Van Buren to the confidence and support of the State Rights Whigs!

Richmond Whig.

It would seem that a bold push at the politics of the State of New York, is to be made this summer. The President of the United States, for the first time since his inauguration, is about to visit his native State; and the Councils of the city of New York, intend to invite Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, to visit that place this season, in order that they may have an opportunity to show him such attentions as they think him entitled to, for his eminent services and talents we presume, but which, they allege, were not manifested towards him a year or two since, by a Whig Corporation, when he honored the city with a visit. This effort at civility will come with the more force and effect at the present time, when it is fully understood that the Van Burenites do not intend to run Mr. Johnson for Vice President at the approaching election. Various circumstances countenance the idea, that the party mean to shake him off their hands, when the time comes round for the choice of President and Vice President. What is the reason for discarding a man, for whose election in the first instance, they took such unwearied pains, and played so many tricks at the Baltimore convention, we are not informed. We have not heard him charged with any want of fidelity to his party engagements, we presume there is no pretence of any decay of intellectual powers, nor any charge of his assuming any thing more in his official demeanor than genuine Loco Foco dignity. It may possibly arise from the consideration, that Kentucky being lost to the administration beyond the hope of recovery, they think it expedient to buy in some other State by the proffer of selecting some "favorite son" from it as the price of its allegiance. If so, it will require some skill in making the choice.

Hartford Courant.

Turning with the Presidential Piper.—We question (says the New York Times) whether the vast majority of supporters of the Sub-Treasury scheme can give any better reasons for their course than those of the candid Senator referred to by Mr. Rives in the following characteristic anecdote related by him at the late Charlottesville dinner:

"A member of the United States Senate, who had cordially concurred with Mr. Rives in his views, (while freely admitting that Mr. R. in his opposition to the *favorite* measures of the Administration stood upon the same ground he had before done,) very significantly said, 'but that is not the question, Mr. Rives; it is a rule in dancing in my country, when the tune *turns*, you must *turn*. We have now a new tune and a new piper, and yet you will not turn.' Mr. Rives said, 'he was not of the Jim Crow school of politicians; he could not thus 'turn about and wheel about,' as the presidential piper might direct.'"

Unkind.—We see it announced in the Hartford Times, that at a meeting of the Loco Foco members of the Legislature in this city, on the evening of the 6th inst. it was very gravely resolved to call the Whigs hereafter nothing but "Federalists." Really now this is "the unkindest cut of all." It reminds of the boy who threatened to "lick" another who had offended him. "You can't do it," was the reply. "Then I'll throw stones at your dog." "But I shall not let you," said the other. "Well, then, *I'll call your sister names!*" At this awful threat, the boy turned away with a laugh, which was just what we did when we read this very similar announcement in the Times.

Hartford Courant.

The notorious *Robert Dale Owen*, who, in conjunction with *Fanny Wright*, first put the ball of Loco Focoism in motion in this country, is a Van Buren candidate for Congress in Indiana. His levelling destructive and atheistical principles, constitute him a worthy supporter of the reigning dynasty.

"G. T." Col. Andrews the famous loco foco Representative from Livermore, Oxford County, State of Maine, has run off, with about $4000 of surplus revenue, and other moneys not his own. The Bath Telegraph says that he even swindled *the girls* out of their hard earnings, and then *Swartwouted* to some part unknown. Andrews was a great patriot during the third and last war, and was ready to go to the death for the Sub-Treasury and Logs.

In Hartford, Mr. Peleg Thrasher, to Miss Zabrina Pease, both of that city.

Zabrina now beware—
Look well your lord to please
Lest he in anger dire
Should go to *Thrash-ing Pease.*

Supreme Court.—William B. Rodman, of Washington, N. C. and Burton Craige, of Salisbury, have been admitted to Superior Court practice; and the following persons to County Court practice, viz: Geo. W. Jones, of Orange, Joseph McIntyre, of Beaufort, Jacob E. Hunter, of Gates, William R. Walker, of Caswell, and William J. Long, of Randolph County.

Raleigh Register.

Gen. Edney.—We have heard an Anecdote of this gentleman, who is the Whig Candidate for Congress in the Lincoln District, which is too good to be lost. In one of his Addresses he charged SWARTWOUT, a Van Buren man, with having *absquatulized* with five millions of the People's money! 'Stop' said Maj. Conner, his opponent, "Swartwout only stole one million and a quarter!" "Very well," said EDNEY, "if you admit that, it's all I want; but the only way to make your party confess *any thing*, is to charge them with more than they are guilty of." This, to our notion, is better than a Yankee trick.—*Ib.*

The Petersburg Intelligencer is quite witty on the subject of our approaching Elections. Hear him:—

In the Halifax District, Col. Wm. Long is again in the field against Mr. Bynum, and will meet with that success which a *long* pull in a good cause deserves.

In the Washington District, the accomplished Stanly is opposed by a Mr. Hall, who will *haul* off from the engagement with broken bones.

In the Newbern District, Mr. Biddle will turn out the faithless *Shepard* who permitted the South Carolina wolf to get among his flock.

In the Guilford District, John Hill, (Loco) opposes Aug. H. Shepard, the late Representative. Mr. S. will mount this *hill* with great facility.

In the Salisbury District, Pleasant Henderson (Whig) and Charles Fisher (Loco) are out. There this *Fisher* will "toil all night," and at last "*catch no fish.*"

Loco Foco Consistency.—At a meeting of a handful of Administration men in this County, a few days since, a set of Resolutions were adopted, the first of which declares that "Banking Institutions are a violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and dangerous to the liberties of this Republic." In the very next breath, they recommend Dr. Montgomery for re-election—a man who has contributed as much by his votes to create Banks as any public man within our knowledge. The Doctor, when in the Legislature, uniformly voted for and advocated the plan of Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, for establishing a Bank on the faith of the State. This was, really, "a violation of the letter of the Constitution," to say nothing of other objections to the scheme. And after that bill failed, the Doctor voted for a little "tub concern"—a Bank at Leakesville. The Doctor also voted in 1833, to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear. What other Banks the Doctor may have voted for, we know not, but we do know, notwithstanding the want of confidence now expressed by him in such Institutions, that he voted for the Law regulating the Treasury Department of our State, by which it is made the imperative duty of the Public Treasurer to deposite in *Bank for safe-keeping*, all public monies coming into his hands! And yet say the Doctor's friends, "Banks are dangerous to liberty!" If they really think so, how can they support a man who has done so much towards fastening the system upon the country?—*Raleigh Register.*

Honor to whom honor.—In 1830, Resolutions were introduced into the Legislature of North-Carolina, approving Gen. Jackson's Administration, and recommending him for re-election.—This, be it recollected, was at a time when the boastings, with which clamorous friends burdened the public ear, more resembled the extravagant devotions of some deluded Pagan to his favorite idol, than the discreet praises of a sober people. The Resolutions were of course passed, by a vote of 97 to 9! These nine conscientious men were, at that time, openly taunted and reviled almost as Traitors. But what would be now the judgment of a suffering, but honest people? The names of these nine deserve to be written in letters of Gold. Here they are: Willoughby D. Barnard, of Currituck, George Barnhardt, and D. M. Barringer, of Cabarrus, John Julius Gauze, of Brunswick, Joseph A. Hill, of New Hanover, George C. Mendenhall, of Guilford, Joseph White, of Anson, and Jonathan Worth, of Randolph.—*Ib.*

Lawful Revenge.—Many years since a gentleman of Newington, a parish of Wethersfield, Conn., who was a very religious and conscientious man, married one of the most ill natured and troublesome women which could be found in the vicinity. This occasioned a universal surprise wherever he was known, and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the reasons which governed his choice. He replied, that having but little trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to things and sense, and he thought by experiencing some afflictions, he should become more weaned from the world, and that he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish this object. The best part of the story is, that the wife hearing the reason why he married her, was much offended, and, out of revenge, became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in town; declaring that she was not going to be made a pack-horse to carry her husband to heaven.

Appropriate.—It is said there is a mercantile house in Boston, under the firm of *Kneal and Pray.* That is a partnership which ought not to be dissolved.

An Ancient American City.—The oldest town in the United States is St. Augustine, Florida, by more than forty years. It was founded forty years before Virginia was colonized. Some of the houses are yet standing, which are said to have been built more than three centuries ago.

The Mobile County Court commenced its session, in that city, on the 10th inst. with a docket of *four thousand* cases. Good picking for lawyers.

A jockey club in Virginia have named their two fleetest racers "Swartwout,' and "Price." Two to one on "Swartwout" is the rule.

Lime.—Specimens of Limestone, from the lands of Dr. Andrew Bowman one mile east of Germanton, Stokes county, have been deposited in this Office for the public inspection. Specimens of the Lime, slacked and unslacked, may also be seen. It is said by gentlemen of extensive practical knowledge of these matters, that these specimens are of the finest in the State. One of the pieces of rock admits a very fine polish, is exceedingly hard, and bears a great resemblance to marble.

Dr. Bowman's quarries are situated in the limestone region, where Messrs. Westmoreland & Co., Morris, and others, are extensively manufacturing an excellent article of lime. The material abounds in exhaustless abundance; the kilns are becoming known and patronised to a considerable extent, and must eventually become a source of permanent profit to the owners, and of immense benefit to the surrounding community of mechanics and farmers.

Greensborough Patriot.

THE FLROIDA WAR.—*The way to end it.*—There *is* a way to close the Florida war, and it should have been adopted long since. Let the General Government give up the whole territory of Florida to Alabama and Georgia; that portion lying west of the Apalachicola river and immediately south of Alabama to that State, and the remainder lying east of that river to Georgia.—The Georgia portion will include the whole Seminole tribe. At the next Legislature, a law will be passed to survey and dispose of their lands by Lottery; it will be drawn for in the spring and settled in the fall! No tribe of Indians ever yet could stand before a Georgia Lottery, nor could the Seminoles! They would disappear before the Georgia land-eaters like a green wheat field in the spring before the army worm, and at the end of twelve months from the drawing, there would not be one of the followers of Osceola and Sam Jones, left to raise the war-whoop on the banks of the Withlacoochie, or among the green grass of the everglades! "Georgia would have her rights!" What says our friend Judge Underwood to this plan? Won't it do?

P. S. Alabama will get the best lands of the Territory, but Georgia will have a chance at the Indians, and what could suit her stomach better?—*Augusta Sentinel.*

Steam Frigates.—The Army and Navy Chronicle of Thursday states that the proceedings of the Board, lately in session at Washington, have been approved by the Navy department, and orders issued to commence immediately the construction of two sea steam-vessels-of-war—one at New York, and the other at Philadelphia. They are to be built upon the same model, and intended to be as near alike as possible, with the exception of the engines. To test the comparative advantages of the two descriptions of engines adopted, one of the steamers is to be fitted with two inclined engines of ten feet stroke; the other vessel to have two vertical engines of the same power, of seven feet stroke.

The dimensions of the hull are reported at:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length between perpendiculars,	220	0
Moulded beam,	39	0
Depth of hold,	23	6

Tonnage, by custom-house measurement, 1,650 tons.

He who is condemned by the People is sure of being rewarded by the President. The *late Honorable* Eli Moore has been appointed Surveyor of the District and Inspector of the Port of New York.

Extraordinary Hail.—Among all the accounts of hail storms, we have seen none which could come up to one described by a correspondent of the Alton, (Ill.) Telegraph. He says:—"In the afternoon of Saturday the 25th ult., the village of New Greenfield and the vicinity were visited by a hail-storm of the most appalling character. The reader will hardly believe that, such was the extraordinary size of the hail-stones, which fell on that occasion, that six of them weighed no less than *seven pounds three ounces;* that many of them was at least double the size of goose-eggs; and that one actually measured *seventeen inches* in circumference. Pigs, sheep, and other animals, were killed by the enormous missiles, and a woman, who happened to be out of door at the time, was seriously injured by one of them, but is on the recovery." The editor of the Telegraph has full belief in the account, and says he knows his informant to be a man of strict veracity.

Caught.—It will be remembered that notice was published in our paper a few days since of the "Swartwouting" of the Cashier of the Bank at Litchfield, Conn. A heavy reward, $600 we think, was offered for his detection. The St. Louis Bulletin of 5th inst. states that he has been arrested, and was then in prison in that city. He arrived at St. Louis on the very day the notice reached there and had taken passage for New Orleans on his way to Texas, we presume; an old acquaintance met him and conversed with him.—His confused manner attracted his attention, and, on mentioning it to a friend he was shown a paper containing the advertisement. Constables were put upon the track and the result was his being arrested.

An Astonishing Feat.—A man at the Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon, undertook to run 20 miles in 2 hours and 30 minutes, which feat he performed in 2 hours and 27 minutes, without intermission, thereby winning the wager of 1000 dollars, in three minutes less than the specified time.

John Randolph once reproached Daniel Sheffy, a member of Congress from Virginia, with being originally a shoemaker, when Sheffy replied: "It is true I commenced the business of life a shoemaker. Had my colleague began his career in the same vocation, it is very possible he would have remained a shoemaker to this day.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

He who owes and runs away
May live to pay another day;
But he who is in jail confined,
Can pay no debt of any kind.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

OUT AT LAST!

After an ocean of words, and a world of trouble, the Richmond Enquirer is delivered of the following:

"The die is probably in the hands of the few Conservatives, and of the Impracticable Whigs."

We are well content to leave "the die" in such hands. Can the Enquirer say as much?

As an offset to this, the Enquirer administers *this* consolation:

"We are sure of Virginia in 1840!"

Very well again. It is time enough to talk about that when 1840 comes. All we go for, at present, is 1839.

FROM THE SAME.

RICHMOND ENQUIRER'S ALMANAC FOR 1840.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 14, 1839.

No. 1.—We predicted, before the election, that if we *should* lose the majority now, we should carry the State in 1840.

No. 2.—We are as sure of Virginia in 1840, as we are of enjoying the blessed beam of the Sun during the next week.

No. 3.—And as to 1840, we shall gain every thing.

Next Senator and Governor.—The Alexandria Gazette of Thursday says: "Public opinion amongst the opposition party in Virginia seems to be fast settling down into a determination to endeavor to re-elect Mr. Rives to the Senate of the United States; and to make Mr. Tyler Governor of the State. Mr. Rives, it is understood, does not hesitate to avow himself as in decided opposition to the present administration."

The President of the United States arrived at the outer depot on the 20th inst., on his way to New York, where he took his carriage and proceeded, by way of the York Road, towards Harrisburg. He took breakfast at Ramsay's Hotel in Govanstown, passing along *incog.* like Frederick the Great. Not a human being in Baltimore knew of his coming until he had passed beyond our limits.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Mr. Webster.—The New York Commercial Advertiser confirms in a manner so positive as to render it equivalent to an authorised announcement, that Mr. Webster designs to withdraw his name from the contest for the Presidency before his return to this country.

Silk.—The Fayetteville Observer says that there is silk enough of domestic growth in Pittsborough, to make a lady's dress. We can beat that, friend Hale. There is a gentleman at our elbow who has enough of the raw material to make several, and we heard a gentleman say a few days since, that although the culture of the multicaulis was not what it was cracked up to be, he would realize a much larger profit from it, than from any other investment he had ever made.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Editorial Duty.—In commencing the New Year, the National Gazette makes these remarks, every one of which we adopt:

"A solemn obligation rests upon the editor of a daily press, whose writings may affect the sentiments and actions of thousands of his fellow-citizens, to have perpetually in view the great cause of truth, in whatever manner it may ultimately affect his own or their positive happiness. This we humbly profess to regard, and this alone. To the past we may appeal in proof of the habitual study of this object. We ask support of the public, because our press is devoted only to the public good. Pecuniary profits or personal honors have in no instance tempted those who here have the power, to espouse a cause or express an opinion, which they did not believe to be just and true. As the press of this country is now too commonly conducted, it is at once the instrument of political partizans, and the means of gaining selfish ends at the sacrifice of honor, principle, and decency. No reader is sure upon what statement he may rely, or what sentiment may be trusted as sincere, under whatever seemingly proper influence it be expressed. Pretensions and charlatanry in science, literature and art may purchase praise, the excess of which would make true merit blush to receive.

In avoiding these wrongs, though others may believe them politic, we have the certain knowledge that our course is appreciated by an intelligent public."

We have seen many good things and witty from the pen of Prentice, but rarely have we seen any thing more expressive than the following, even from him. Describing the death, by suicide, of an inebriate, he says: "Even in his inebriation, however, he had some lingering sense of shame: he went to his cupboard, took down a bottle of Prussic acid with which he had been killing rats, swallowed the contents, and staggered into eternity." And *staggered into eternity!* Where could be found words more awfully expressive of the end of the drunkard.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Be Warned.—As the Fourth of July is near at hand and the boys of New York are stark mad upon that day, we publish the following to warn the Bedlamites of the consequences of using fire arms carelessly.

Died in Woburn, May 29th, William Wheat, aged 14. The circumstances connected with the death of this youth, are too affecting to be suppressed. He came to his untimely end, by the explosion of a gun barrel, with which he had been *repeatedly commanded not to meddle.* Contrary to orders, he loaded the gun and applied a lucifer match, to fire off his "cannon," as he called it—but it burst and killed him instantly.

There has been a turn-out of the laborers on the Railroad between Reading and Pottsville. They ask for more money and more whiskey. Former allowance was $1 a day, and *nine* glasses of whiskey. The additional money, twelve and a half cents, was conceded.

The Effects of Steam.—It is said that a person can now go from New York to Jerusalem in thirty-three days! From the former city to Bristol, England, in thirteen days, from there to Paris two, to Syria in thirteen, from there to Jaffa in four, and in one more to the sacred city.—*Phil. Enq.*

Speculation.—The Alexandria Gazette remarks, that speculation is one of the greatest evils which can be introduced into a community. Taking the attention of the merchant, the professional man, and the mechanic, it draws him into the swift current of destruction, no account being taken of the prosperous business which he may be engaged in. *The good old way* of making money by a strict attention to business is, by far, more preferable than to be catching at speculations as they are created by the genius or fancy of man.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1839.

ROBBERIES—AGAIN.—We understand that a Kitchen was broken into a few nights since, and such things abstracted as suited the villain's fancy. Of course the robber has not been arrested. We believe that of perhaps twenty instances of house breaking within six months past, the perpetrators of but one have been arrested.

AGAIN.—A Store on Hay Street, in the most populous part of the town, was entered last night, and robbed of some goods.

MR. CULPEPER'S LETTER.—The reader will recollect, that one of the grounds on which Mr. Culpeper presumed we had supported his election in 1827, was, the publication in the Observer of his reply to Major Cameron, which he thinks "did support and strengthen his interest." We find that that reply was published in the Observer of April 3d, 1828, nearly *ten months after the election!* This is a remarkable instance of the injustice which might sometimes be done by a too sure dependence on even the strongest memory, combined with the most unquestioned integrity, in both of which particulars, we believe that those who know Mr. Culpeper best regard him as an exemplar.

The publication was preceded by the following remarks, which, of themselves, bear indubitable evidence, if any were wanting, that we were no friend, politically, of Mr. Culpeper:—

From the Observer of April 3, 1828.

"Mr. Culpeper, the Representative of this District in Congress, has requested, through his friends here, that the following, from the National Journal, may be re-published in the Observer. In justice to Mr. Culpeper, and as a matter of interest to the people of this District, we comply with the request."

A NEW TRICK.—We understand that an individual in one of the upper counties of this District, who cannot plead ignorance as an excuse for the attempt to gull his less informed neighbors, has possessed himself of a $50 Treasury Note, which he exhibits to the poor people around him, as "Sub-Treasury money," or money of the Sub-Treasury Bank; telling them, that by establishing such a Bank, the people will be furnished with a currency at all times bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. It is scarcely credible that any person of character would descend to so shallow an artifice, or that it should have the power to deceive any. But misplaced confidence in the man having induced some to believe the story, it is worth while to refute it

These Treasury Notes are *not* money. They were issued by the U. States because the Treasury was empty, on account of plunder and extravagance, and the Administration had to borrow money, and these are its notes, by which it promises to repay the money thus borrowed. They are just such evidences of debt as one man who borrows money, gives to another from whom he borrows it, promising to pay him the principal with 6 per cent. interest. In this case, however, the *people pay the principal and interest; and every one of those deluded voters has to pay a portion of the sum which their rich neighbor is to receive for his $50 Treasury Notes.* He is entitled to his money with 6 per cent. interest, it is true, but *they* contribute to pay it to him. Just so it would be if the government were indeed to establish a Sub-Treasury Bank, and issue Notes bearing interest. This single individual, perhaps, in all his neighborhood, might have the good fortune to receive one of those notes, and he would be benefitted by receiving interest on his money, whilst all the others would have to pay it to him, indirectly indeed, but not less surely.

But is it the design of the Administration to establish a Sub-Treasury Bank? Such a design has often been charged upon them, but they have denied it. Will a party that has put down a National Bank, because its great power was supposed to be dangerous to liberty, themselves create one, with not only the power to make money, and regulate its abundance or scarcity, but also with the addition of the already overwhelming power of the Executive! If the liberties of the country were in danger from a Bank which had the whole power and patronage of the government *opposed to it*, what would become of them if all that power and patronage were in league with the Bank? No scheme could be devised to make the Executive stronger; it would be too strong for the people who created and ought to control it. It is now too strong; but its present strength is weakness compared with what it would be with an absolute control over the currency of the country. Let the people beware, therefore, how they tolerate the idea of the government usurping so fatal a power, for fatal it would be to their prosperity and to their liberty. Let them frown upon all those who attempt to deceive them by false representations. That cause cannot be sound which requires such means to sustain it.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 5½ per cent., of which ½ per cent is to pay the State Tax. The Stockholders are now realizing some of the profits which accumulated during the suspension of specie payments, when the Bank made no dividends.

And the Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. payable on the 8th July.

MR. FISHER'S POLITICS.—We have been among those who did not choose to condemn Mr. Fisher for his politics until we could find out what they are; though we have thought that when he came out as a candidate for Congress he should not have left the people in doubt for a day. We noticed in our last the manner in which the Standard and the Globe classed him. And now we have the Western Carolinian, (which speaks by authority,) declaring that the Standard "has fallen into an error," and that "Mr. Fisher has, without reserve, distinctly stated in all his public speeches and private conversations, that he is neither in favor of Mr. Van Buren nor the Sub-Treasury." We are glad to hear it; for it would have grieved us to find a man of Mr. Fisher's talents and character going over to the enemy.

The same paper also says, that Mr. Fisher has issued a printed address to the people, in which he repeats the above declarations, and gives his "views on other points, such as will silence the misrepresentations that have been made."

We have not seen this address; but the Salisbury Watchman, whose Whig principles no one will question, is not at all satisfied with it;—says it is noncommittal on the subject of the Presidency; *a little is and a little not so*, on the Sub-Treasury; and no where identifying himself with the Whig party. So we are still in *a fog*, as to his "position."

Isaac Roberts, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Clinton, Sampson county, N. C.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.—A prodigious effort is making by the Tory papers, from the Richmond Enquirer down, to remove from the Administration the odium of the extravagance and corruption into which it has been hurried for eleven years past. The most labored and sophistical of these writers is one who originally figured in the Richmond Enquirer, and whose article has been copied entire into some papers, and been hashed up into Editorials for others. This writer, by a very convenient process of deducting one item from the year's appropriations, on the ground of its being an "extraordinary" appropriation, and another because the Whigs voted for it, has whittled down the amount from nearly thirty-seven millions, (or rather nearly twenty-seven millions, the actual amount,) to about seventeen millions. Now this may seem very plausible, but it is not the way we treated Mr. Adams, when we were all engaged in the laudable work of pulling down his Administration because the annual expenditures amounted to the enormous sum of *thirteen millions!* We did not then allow Mr. Adams to plead that some of his appropriations were for "extraordinary purposes." We did not consider his "light-houses in the skies," and his "missions to Panama" any the more justifiable because they were "extraordinary." If that were a good plea, then indeed might the present and late Administrations go scot free; for very many of their appropriations have truly been "extraordinary." But no: we complained of Mr. Adams, that his Administration produced and fostered an expensive government: that it was fast departing from the original principles of simplicity and economy on which it was founded: that an expensive government would necessarily become a corrupt one. On these grounds, chiefly, we arraigned the administration of Mr. Adams. It was tried, found guilty, and condemned. And it is not exactly fair, that those who prosecuted, and those who sat upon the jury in that trial, and assisted in executing the criminal, should now enter a plea in their own case which would have justified the criminal then.

Gen. Jackson was brought into office in 1829, many of the Whig party siding in his elevation, expressly for the purpose of bringing about a "Reform," in which "economy, specific appropriations, prompt accountability of public officers, and a counteraction of public and private profligacy," were cardinal points. How have his pledges on these points been redeemed? Let the following list of the actual expenditures for 13 years, show:—

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 *to* 1837 *inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the* 25*th June*, 1838.

For the year 1824,	$15,330.144	71
Do 1825,	11,490.459	94
Do 1826,	13,062.316	27
Do 1827,	12 653.095	65
Do 1828,	13 296.041	45
Do 1829,	12.660.460	62
Do 1830,	13,229.533	33
Do 1831,	13 864.067	90
Do 1832,	16,516.388	77
Do 1833,	22,713.755	11
Do 1834,	18 425.417	25
Do 1835,	17,514 950	28
Do 1836,	30.868.164	04
Do 1837,	*39,164,745	37

NOTE.—The above sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was $5,610,404 36.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, June 27, 1838.

*This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

[The expenditures for the three first quarters of 1838 (according to the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress December, 1838) amounted to $28,327.218.]

The "extraordinary appropriations," which it is alleged have caused the enormous increase of expenditures, commenced, it will be seen, in 1832, the fourth year of Gen. Jackson's reign,—the year in which he was re-elected, and was no longer amenable to the ordinary trial by the people,—and they have continued to grow ever since, until we have reason to think they have become quite *ordinary*.

Now if the present Administration party and the people condemned Mr. Adams for expending thirteen millions a year, what ought that people to say to *thirty* millions in 1836, the last year of Gen. Jackson's Term, to *thirty-nine* millions in 1837, the first year of Mr. Van Buren, and to *twenty-eight and a half* millions in *nine months* of 1838, his second year! with the Secretary's estimate of *twelve millions more* for the remaining three months!

But the same writer says, (and again he gives the cue to the faithful Tory papers,) that the Whig members of Congress voted for many of the appropriations. That is true. They voted, for instance, to pay the President and his Secretaries their salaries, whatever they may have thought of the indifferent manner in which they had been earned. But shall the Whigs be made responsible for the appropriations, when the Administration had a powerful and unflinching majority in both Houses, up to the last session, and a President ready to veto any law that displeased him? The people can but laugh at so absurd and unjust a shifting of the responsibility.

But on this point we have a remark to make that will settle the question. It is this:—That the Secretary of the Treasury presented estimates from his own and the other Departments to Congress at the last session, to *an amount greater than the appropriations actually made by Congress*, (excepting of course the ten million contingent appropriation, which we set aside as no appropriation.) The Secretary's estimate of appropriations necessary for 1839, was $31,559,089 95. Congress in fact appropriated but $26,862,242 78, nearly five millions less than Mr. Woodbury demanded!

We say that this is a remarkable fact. We have it from the public documents, now before us, and we defy contradiction. See page 7 of the Secretary's Annual Report, made to Congress on the 5th of Dec. 1838, and the official Report of the actual appropriations, published since the close of the session by the Clerk of the House.

What is the legitimate inference to be drawn from this remarkable fact? Why, that just so long as the Van Buren party had every thing its own way; just so long as it had an overwhelming majority in Congress, and supposed it had a like overwhelming majority of the people,—just so long as it *did not fear the power of the opposition*, it dared to limit its appropriations by no bound of prudence or necessity;—but so soon as it discovered, as it did within the last twelve months, that the people were deserting it, the cry of economy is again heard, and the expenditures are cut down even below the estimates,—a thing before unheard of.

Let no one pretend hereafter that party spirit is the bane of free government. It is not so. A powerful opposition is as necessary to the faithful administration of public affairs, as government itself. The doctrine of passive submission to "the powers that be," which we understand has been preached from a *would-be* high source lately, is a doctrine for slaves, and not freemen. It is a doctrine by which tyrants sought to keep down the spirit of liberty that asserted its rights in the revolution; and it is a doctrine by which a party, than which none more despotic ever existed, now seeks to keep fast its hold on power, for the sake of the spoils.

It will not do to trust men or parties with unlimited power. Those who guided the administration of Gen. Jackson, felt that they possessed that unlimited power, in the hold which he had, personally, on the affections of the people. They felt that under the cover of his all-powerful name, they could do *any thing*. They did utterly disregard all the pledges, and violate all the principles, under which he had come into office. Members of Congress were appointed to office; offices were given to brawling partizans, expressly as rewards for party services; honest men were removed for opinion's sake; office holders were encouraged to interfere in elections; nay, the President in fact selected his successor; economy was disregarded; public and private profligacy was encouraged; the public voice, as expressed by Congress, was contemned; and every thing made subordinate to the will of the Executive. This was too much power, and it was madly used. Look at the evil effects upon the public morals, of which Swartwout and Price are only examples. Look at the enormous expenditures, which, from thirteen millions in 1828, swelled to thirty-nine millions in 1837. Look at the defiance of the public will, exhibited in the attempt to cram down the people's throats the odious and thrice defeated Sub-Treasury. We repeat it, that an administration which feels itself thus omnipotent, and is only frightened into moderation by the imminent danger of defeat, should be taught that they are the creatures and not the masters of the people.

SWARTWOUT AND THE GLOBE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says that Blair, the Editor of the Globe, some years since went to New York for the purpose of levying contributions from the office holders to support his paper. That for the more effectual accomplishment of his object, a grand banquet was given at the Bank Coffee House, which was attended by Swartwout and Price and the other office holders, and that a large amount was obtained by Blair. The Commercial adds, that as Swartwout had nothing of his own to spare, he must have robbed the government to give Blair, and advises the latter to go to the Treasury and pay back the money, to the credit of the great absconded. The Globe is *now* engaged in making charges against Swartwout of having contributed to the support of the Sun, the paper that supported Judge White.

THE VICE PRESIDENT AN ABOLITIONIST!—The remarkable disclosure of the opinions of Col. Johnson on abolition, which we insert in another column from the Baltimore Chronicle, will attract the attention and excite the astonishment of our readers. We know nothing of the facts ourself, of course; but the date of the National Intelligencer, from which the extract from the speech is quoted, is given, and if the fact be not so, it can easily be shown. We see no reason to doubt it.

And this is the second officer of the Government! elected by the Van Buren party, which claims to be the especial guardian of the rights and interests of the South. It would be well for the Globe and Standard to clear their own skirts, before they make false charges against the Whigs. The evidences are accumulating of a coalition between the Tories and Abolitionists.

The Standard does not seem to be able to make up its mind whether to support Duncan or Morris for the Vice Presidency. It is happily relieved of its dilemma, as Col. Johnson is discovered to be as good an abolitionist as any of them.

Another!—See the following from a Virginia paper:—

The Star (Lexington, Va.) insinuates that the Whigs of Connecticut are Abolitionists. There might have been some plausibility in the insinuation had they ever declared with James McDowell, Esq., the Star's candidate for United States Senator—"ABOLITION.—*I have been, am, and whilst I keep my senses, expect to be its ADVOCATE.*"—"Our hope of being safe, or prosperous, or happy, as individuals or as a community, is identified with the triumph of that measure," ABOLITION. Arthur Tappan himself can't go a hair's breadth beyond this. So absurd an article deserves no other notice.

Lexington (Va.) Gazette.

POLITICAL ABOLITION.—At the late meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York, Gerritt Smith, a leading Van Buren man in that State, presented the Society with $10,000. The Evening Post, the Van Buren Abolition organ, is delighted at the circumstance. This is a fact for the Standard.

ANOTHER.—The New York American, which was once a Whig paper, but has become a rabid Abolition concern, is engaged in depreciating Mr. Clay's prospects, and endeavoring to defeat his election by getting up Gen. Scott as a candidate. The American says that "the tone and doctrines of Mr. Clay's Speech, have chilled the warm feelings once entertained for him by hundreds of thousands of voters in the free States." This is certainly reason why the South should support him.

VIRGINIA—ONCE MORE.—Col. Carroll of Grayson, member of the House of Delegates, who was set down as a Conservative, says that he is only so on the Sub-Treasury question; and in all other respects he is a Loco Foco. This leaves parties on joint ballot as follows: Whigs 80, Conservatives 12, Loco Focos 74.

A NEW CANDIDATE.—The Mississippi papers are out in favor of Mr. Senatar Walker of that State, for the Vice Presidency. Poor Col. Johnson! will the Tories really cast him off?

COLLAR BOON.—It is said that the Hon. Ratliff Boon, the man who declared on the floor of Congress that he "gloried in wearing the collar of Andrew Jackson," has received the appointment of Governor of Iowa, from Mr. Van Buren.

Gov. McDuffie passed through this place on Thursday night last, on his way home, having effected the loan for South Carolina, which was the object of his visit to Europe, last Fall.

SURGICAL.—The operation of removing the deformity called Club Feet, has been twice successfully performed within a few weeks by Professor Warner, of the Medical College, Richmond, Virginia. In one of the cases, the foot rested on the outer edge of the toes, and the heel was elevated about three inches. The other was a double club foot, the feet turning inwards, and inverted. Both were cured by severing the imperfect tendons.

Mr. Van Buren has given notice that we will decline all public dinners during his Northern Tour, which he wishes to prosecute with as little show and parade as possible.

YELLOW FEVER.—Three new cases of yellow fever are reported at Charleston, making six in all, of which two have terminated fatally.

CONSISTENCY.—Mr. Clay, the author of the Compromise act, by which the Tariff of 1828 has been gradually and annually reduced, until it is almost down to the revenue standard, is opposed by the Van Buren party because he was a Tariffite; whilst Mr. Van Buren, who voted for the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, and never has done or said any thing to reduce or repeal those odious laws, is supported by the same party as an enemy to a high Tariff. This is one of the most efficient humbugs of the Tories.

The Carolinian, for two weeks past, has been endeavoring to convict the Whig party, and particularly the Whig papers, of "*unfairness*," and the specification is, that they "suppress the truth as to the actual amount of expenditures by the General Government, and keep the people ignorant of the use to which the money is applied." It says, truly, that of the appropriations at the last session of Congress, $10,000,000 was to provide for the defence of the country against a possible collision with England; and then asks,—

"What Whig has ever had this fact laid before his eyes by the Editor to whom he looks for the truth, and the whole truth?"

Again: "Whig editors and Whig members of Congress, (*whose business it is to let their readers and constituents be informed of the whole truth,*) lay before the people only the *gross amount* of the money appropriated, without telling them that more than one fourth of the whole sum, is for a war that never takes place; are they not cheating the public, for the purpose of getting their own friends voted into office?"

Once more: "Your newspapers one and all, so far as we have observed, have swelled this very matter into a mountain of abuse against Mr. Van Buren and his friends. *We know you will not be honest enough to retract it.*"

Now we should not have meddled with the Carolinian's facts or arguments, if the Observer had not been included in the sweeping clause, "your newspapers one and all." That makes it our duty to show, that the Whigs who read the Observer "have had this fact laid before their eyes," and that we are guiltless of the "cheating" charged against *all* the Whig newspapers, and we have no doubt that other Whig papers could also clear their skirts as easily. The following is *our* proof:—

In the Observer of the 3d of April, we inserted the official "Recapitulation" of the Appropriations made at the last session, as published by order of Congress, arranged under the several heads of appropriation, amounting to $36,852,242 78, and accompanied it with the following among other remarks:—

"Since the above was in type, we find, on further examination, that ten millions of the above amount is merely a contingent appropriation, depending on the possible emergency of a difficulty with England on the Maine question. This, however, leaves the appropriations for this year just double the amount of the largest expenditures of any year of Mr. Adams's term."

Now will not the Carolinian confess that we have duly informed our readers on the aforesaid point, and exonerate the Observer from the charge of "cheating," and want of honesty? Of course it will, as it is its "business to let its readers be informed of the whole truth."

FAILURES.—Several failures are said to have taken place in New York among the Flour and provision merchants. And the New Orleans Courier says it is hinted that New Orleans is destined shortly to witness many failures among merchants and others.

RASCALS IN NEW YORK.—Whatever the public may think of the politics of the Journal of Commerce, (which are like the Irishman's flea, you put your finger on him and he aint there,) but few will dispute the accuracy of its information on the following subject:—

Our opinion is, that there are in New York some of the biggest rascals that go unhanged. Besides these, there are a good many little rascals, some of whom were born here, but most of them received their education in other places.

Journal of Commerce.

Gen. McComb a few years ago wrote a Tragedy, which did not survive one night's performance at Washington. He has lately performed in a *farce* in Florida, which appears to have had as short an existence. It was played for the *benefit* of the Seminoles.

"*What a great fire a little spark kindleth.*"—At New Orleans, on the 11th inst. a man threw a coal, with which he had lighted his cigar, into a heap of refuse cotton, and the consequence was, the destruction of 30 or 40 houses, with their contents, and from 600 to 1000 bales of cotton.

The Planter's Hotel, at Augusta, Geo., belonging to Samuel Hale, Esq., was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. Loss $25,000, but insured for $20,000.

A STEAM BOAT BURNT.—The splendid Steamer John Bull, belonging to Montreal, Upper Canada, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst., and about 20 deck passengers are supposed to have perished in efforts to reach the shore. One lady also was drowned. The boat cost upwards of $100,000, and was insured for $20,000. The baggage of the passengers, and the cargo were lost.

Let it be borne in mind that the *Administration party proper, the Locofoco Sub Treasury Sink or Swim supporters of Mr. Van Buren* have succeeded in electing only FIFTY-SIX out of the ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FOUR members of the House of Delegates of Virginia.

False Teeth versus Matrimonial Pledges.—At a trial which recently took place in Kendall county, Ohio, a Miss Lasher recovered some $139 from a Mr. Smith for refusing to marry her according to agreement. The defendant insisted as his excuse, that his inamorata wore false teeth, and false curls, to boot, of a different color from her own natural hair; and that with all due deference to the court, he did not agree to marry any such things as these. But the jury gallantly decided that false teeth and false curls were very good things in their place, and that even if the plaintiff wore them, "a gal's a gal for a' that," and so mulcted the defendant in damages. So Johnny Smith had to walk up and pay over his sovereign "cure all" for wounded affections and broken hearts. We advise all ardent beaux to profit by the example of John Smith, and inspect their future wives as they would the horses that they wished to buy—by looking at their teeth. The law settled above renders it incumbent for one to do so at the outset, or suffer the consequences.

Rochester Advertiser.

Communications.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, respectfully announce to the public the following

ORDER OF THE DAY.

A Federal Salute at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag on the Town House.

At 9 o'clock a Procession will be formed on Rowan Street, under the direction of Col. John Mac Rae, Marshal of the Day, and Elijah Fuller, Esq., Assistant Marshal, and proceed from thence through Green and Hay Streets, to the Methodist Church, where the Declaration of Independence will be read by William B. Wright, Esq., and an Oration delivered by Joseph W. Evans, Esq.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Cumberland Troop.
Fayetteville Independent Company.
Clergy.
Orator and Reader.
Committee of Arrangements.
Patriots of the Revolution.
Officers of the Army and Navy of the U. States.
Strangers.
Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society.
Architects and Mechanics of the U. States Arsenal.
Judges of the United States and State Courts.
High Sheriff of the County.
Clerks of the Courts.
Magistrates.
Police of the Town.
Teachers and Students of the Academies.
Citizens.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 26 guns will be fired at Liberty Point.

A gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the National Flag.

N. B.—No person will be admitted into the Church (except Ladies) until the Procession arrives.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A meeting was held in the Court House of this place on the 12th instant, preparatory to the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence:

It was organized by calling Col. J. W. Covington to the Chair, and appointing Mr. Peter H. Jennings Secretary.

The house proceeded to the election of an Orator for the 4th of July,—whereupon Mr. John W. Leak was elected.

A motion was made and carried, That the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, prefaced by remarks relating to that event, be read on the occasion, and that it *precede* the reading of the National Declaration of Independence. Mr. Daniel P. McDonald was chosen to read the one, Mr. P. H. C. Jennings the other.

The Chair appointed Messrs. John B. Holton, D. P. McDonald and P. H. Jennings a Committee of Arrangements; and Messrs. James P. Leak, William B. Cole and Daniel P. McDonald a Committee of Toasts.

A resolution was offered and adopted, That all allusions to party politics, whether in regular or volunteer toasts, be carefully avoided; believing that such allusions *could* be attended with no good results, but would be destructive of that harmony and good feeling which should always prevail on so interesting an occasion.

On motion, it was *Ordered*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. W. COVINGTON, *Chairman.*
P. H. JENNINGS, *Secretary.*
Rockingham, Richmond C'ty, June 13, 1839.

ST. AUGUSTINE, June 19, 1839.

Information has reached us that a number of Indians have gone in at Fort King, and among them the party who murdered Brockenberry, at Picolata a short time since. They admitted the murder and alleged that they were ignorant of the treaty entered into with Gen. Macomb.

Since then, however, the treaty has received another *bloody seal*. Two men were killed last week at a place called fort cross. The sixty days allowed for the Indians to go South have not expired.

It is said a number are going South, but it is suspected it is for the purpose of holding the "green corn dance," which takes place about the first week in July.

On Monday evening, after sundown, we were walking in the western part of the city, and passed a row of several elegant houses yet unfinished. The workmen had gone, and a middle aged gentleman, as his neat suit of black indicated, 'was surveying the structure with evident complacency. He was the owner of those fine dwellings. A poor, little, sickly, ragged boy, was under the scaffolding gathering a few chips into a basket. The brow of the rich man lowered upon the unhappy child, and pushing him into the street, he said in an angry tone: "Go away, go away! what business have you here?" When the spirit of that man appears before the mansions of the blest, the guardian angel will reject it, saying—"go away, go away! what business have you here?"—*National Gazette.*

Dodsley handed Sheridan *The Beautics of Shakspeare.* "Ay! ay! this is all very well," said the recipient, "but *where are the other seven volumes!*"

A year since, it was found that in one district of Philadelphia, containing 500 houses, there were 156 places where a man could get drunk. Whether such privileges are enjoyed now in that neighborhood, we know not.—*Philadelphia American.*

"What did you kill that dog for?" "Because he'd the *hydrophobia.*" "How do you know that?" "Did'nt you see him standing up yonder gateway out of the rain? If he hadn't hated *water*, he'd never done that; so I thought I had better just knock his brains out."

MARRIED,

At Kenansville, Duplin county, on Tuesday evening the 4th inst., by the Rev. A. Jones, HALSTED BOWDEN, Esq. to Miss CLARISA McGOWEN.

At Peekskill, on the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN CARNES, of New York, to Miss MARGARET H. MILLER, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry N. Miller, of Cheraw, S. C.

At Fort Defiance, Wilkes Co. N. C. on the 28th day of May, by the Rev. Thos. Jones, Mr. JAMES GWYN, of Wilkesboro', to Miss MARY A. LENOIR, daughter of Col. Thos. Lenoir.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday night last, after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, an honest man and good citizen.

At Waynesborough, on the 29th April last, Mrs. MARY A. WASHINGTON, wife of Richard Washington, Esq., in the 38th year of her age.

In Orange county, on the 13th inst., ANDREW McCAULEY, Jr., Esq., in the 61st year of his age.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

June 17.—Brig North America from Charleston; Schr. Sarah & Abigail, from Jacksonville. 18.—Schrs. Uncas from New Orleans, Mary from Charleston. 20.—Schr. Curlew from Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

June 15.—Schr. Undaunted for Charleston. 19.—Schrs. Car of Commerce for Philadelphia, Susan for New Bedford.

A Fall.—The wharf next North of Market Dock, to an extent of about 150 feet front, and 30 feet deep, fell in, on Sunday. Some apprehensions are felt for the buildings fronting the fallen wharf, as the foundations have been thereby weakened.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 26.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	11 a 12
Ditto, apple,	80	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	12 a 13½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	5½ a 6½	Wheat,	nominal.
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 25.

Turpentine $2 45; Tar 1 60; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring do. 11; Scantling 4 50 a 5 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 50; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn. 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 90; Salt, coarse 45; Rice $4 50.

Turpentine has fallen; Tar firm; prices of River Lumber and Timber nominal, so little received; Bacon dull, Lard scarce; a cargo of Corn from New Orleans sold at 87½.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine, 567 bbls. Bacon 10,474 lbs. Corn, 239 bus., Lard 1 bbl. Feathers 8 bags; Hoop poles 25 bundles.

CHERAW MARKET—June 22.

Bacon 11 to 12½; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 12½ to 15½; Corn 87½ to 1 00; Flour 5 00 to 6 55; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt 2 75 to 3 00.

CHARLESTON MARKET—June 22.

240 bags Liverpool fair Cotton sold at 14 cents, which would have commanded 17 before the late fall. Prices range from 13¼ to 14½. Flour dull, no fixed price; Molasses 31; Salt 1 62; Bacon 10½ to 16; Lard 14 to 15.

NEW YORK MARKET—June 21.

A lot of Cotton sold for 12½ cents, for which 16½ had been offered six weeks ago. Flour is excessively dull and sells at 6 a 6 37; Corn, 88.

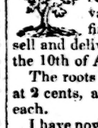
AUGUSTA MARKET—June 21.—Cotton 12 to 14, extremes.

THE Secretary of the late Episcopal Convention feels it due to himself to state, that the delay in publishing the Journal, is caused by the accidental omission of a member of the Convention to supply him with a portion of the records; deemed indispensable to their perfection. When that is received, no time will be lost in issuing the Journal.

June 25, 1839.

The Raleigh Register will please copy once.

MORUS MULTICAULIS
AND
SILK WORM EGGS.



NOTWITHSTANDING the dry season, and consequent short crop of this valuable tree, I shall have **1,000** very fine ones for sale, which I will contract to sell and deliver the ensuing Fall, if applied for by the 10th of August, at the following prices, viz:

The roots at 20 cents, the buds from the main stem at 2 cents, and buds from the branches at 1 cent each.

I have now trees from roots upwards of 4 feet high, and from the bud upwards of 2 feet. Persons purchasing the trees can be supplied with a few thousand eggs without charge, others at 50 cents per thousand. They are considered of a superior kind, and were remarkably healthy. The trees are from the stock of Doctor Robinson.

I. WETMORE.

June 25, 1839. 51-*tf*

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE partnership existing under the firm of TAYLOR & JESSUP having expired by its limitation, the Subscriber will commence on the 8th July selling at Auction their entire Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, CASTINGS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

These Goods were selected for retail, and are of excellent quality. The sale will be without reserve.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST,
AMOS KIMBALL,
Auctioneers.

June 25, 1839. 51ts

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 24.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will begin on Thursday the 8th of August. Such is the arrangement of classes, that any probable number of scholars can receive ample and efficient attention.

Classical Department. Tuition $21 in advance. { W. J. Bingham. J. A. Bingham. A. H. Ray.

English Department. Tuition $15 in advance. { A. H. Ray. S. W. Hughes.

June 19, 1839. 51-3w

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

Lewis C. Thompson *vs.* James Thompson.

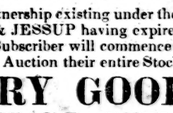
Original Attachment levied on two negroes, (Alexander and Dick,) as the property of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1839, and 63d year of American Independence.

SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*

June 15, 1839. 51-6w



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27 1 ypd

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*tf*

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

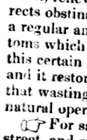
A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Waldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839 37*tf*

PETERS'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

PILES &c.

HAEMORRHOIDS.

NO CURE NO PAY!!

PRICE $1.

HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the Proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents, shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl street, where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE Proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl st., New York, General Agents for America.

E. SPOHN, M. D.

For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at 2, Fletcher street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, N. York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development.—In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents Baldness.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c.

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO., 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door from Pearl st. and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. 28-1Y

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the county of Chatham, N. C., eighteen miles south west of Pittsborough, so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. His houses are convenient and roomy, and families can be accommodated with separate rooms. The proprietor will use every exertion to make the situation of those who may visit the Springs comfortable. He thinks it entirely unnecessary to add certificates to recommend the water, though many could be given: but he thinks the many cures which have been performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtue of the water in many diseases.

TERMS OF BOARD:

One dollar per day, six dollars per week, twenty dollars per month—children and servants *half price.*

He would further inform the public that there will be a Hack conveyance, from Hackneys's stage house, on the Raleigh and Salisbury stage line, seven miles from the Spring, which conveyance will commence the 15th of July, and continue during the season, in readiness at all times to meet the stage.

☞ The subscriber hereby informs the public that the above property is *for sale.*

WM. BOWEN.

June 1, 1839. 49-3*w.*

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving the following ***GOODS,*** which have nearly all been bought at the New York Package Sales, and which he is determined to sell quick and cheap. He will offer them, or part of them, at Auction, on the evening or afternoon of each Thursday in July:—

No. 1. 7 3-12 dozen Stocks,
2. 5 pieces Grass Cloth, 230 yards,
3. 48 Capes,
4. 60 ditto,
5. 48 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
6. 1 piece Silk Velvet, Lyons, 30¼ yards,
7. 4 pieces 6-4 Linen Sheeting, 229 do,
8. 5 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheeting, 327 do,
9. 7 pieces Marseilles Quilting, 127½ yards,
10. 50 pieces printed Lawn, 1200 do,
11. 44 pieces Prints, 1655 do,
12. 20 pieces blue Drill, 1593¼ do,
13. 8 pieces brown Drill, 300 do,
14. 1 case 25 pieces Grass Cloth, 1000 do,
15. 25 pieces Suchan Pongees,
16. 1 case 25 pieces 1000 black silk Handkerchiefs,
17. 1 case Choppas, 60 pieces,
18. 21 pieces Irish Linen, 1093 yards,
19. 26 pieces 504 yards Pantaloons Linen,
20. 19 pieces brown Linen, 480¾ yards,
21. 10 pieces brown Drill, 524 do,
22. 20 pieces 294 yards Vesting,
23. 10 pieces Princetta, 284 yards,
24. 21 pieces Flannel, 174½ do,
25. 250 gross Buttons,
26. 10 reams Paper,
27. 1 piece Cloth, 25 yards,
28. 1 do do 13 do,
29. 1 do do 20¾ do,
30. 1 do do 50¾ do,
31. 1 do do 17¾ do,
32. 15 gross Buttons,
33. 10 do do,
34. 49 pieces Tatting, 2328 yards,
35. 12 do Ticking, 487¼ do,
36. 25 do Cambric, 300 do,
37. 10 do Brown Linen, 328½ yards,
38. 20 do Pantaloon Linen, 507½ yards,
39. 25 do Muslin Delain, 750 do,
40. 20 do Cambric, 240 do,
41. 20 do Jaconet, 400 do,
42. 15 do Irish Linen, 395 do,
43. 14 do brown Drill, 1153½ do,
44. 50 do Prints, 1579½ do,
45. 50 do do, 1609¾ do,
46. 20 do Foulard Muslin, 480 do,
47. 20 do fancy Prints, 708¾ do,
48. 35 do do, 1126¼ do,
49. 16 do dark Stripe, 448 do,
50. 23 do fancy do, 644 do,
51. 14 do light do, 392 do,
52. 16 do 448¼ yards London Prints,
53. 5 do 140 do London Prints,
54. 7 do 196 do do,
55. 30 do dark London Prints, 840 yards,
56. 10 do Mouring Prints, 280 do,
57. 5 do black and white Prints, 140 do,
58. 59 dozen Spools Cotton, 200 yards each,
59. 21 great gr. Suspender Buttons,
60. 75 Umbrellas,
61. 3 pieces Fancy Prints, 100¾ yards,
62. 35 do 360 yards figured Swiss Muslin,
63. 25 do 9-8 Cambric, 250 yards,
64. 6 do 6-4 do, 72 do,
65. 20 do 6-4 do, 240 do,
66. 25 do 6-4 do, 300 do,
67. 16 do 6-4 striped, 384 do,
68. 8 do cross barred, 96 do,
69. 8 do do, 96 do,
70. 13 do do, 156 do,
71. 4 do figured Book Muslin, 40 yards,
72. 32 do Bobbinet, 396½ do,
73. 17 do black Bobbinet, 259 do,
74. 6 do blond Quilling, 427 do,
75. 25 packs Pins, (German,)
76. 10 do mixed Pins,
77. 84 Swiss Capes,
78. 20 Blankets,
79. 4 pieces Prints, 138 yards,
80. 40 do do, 1200 do,
81. 50 do do, 1400 do,
82. 25 do Cambric Muslin, 300 yards,
83. 5 do Irish Sheeting, 292½ do,
84. 10 cases 120 Hats, black,
85. 12 do 144 do, drab,
86. 10 do 120 do, do,
87. 6 do 72 do, black,
88. 8 cases 96 Silk Hats,
89. 1 cases 96 do do, drab,
90. 3 do 36 do do, drab,
91. 12 cases Boys' black Hats,
92. 2 pieces white Marseilles, 32 yards,
93. 2 do figured do, 32½ do,
94. 24 do Furniture Prints, 604¼ yards,
95. 10 do fancy Prints, 348 do,
96. 9 do English Prints, 252 do,
97. 8 do superior London Prints, 224 yards,
98. 2 Boxes,
99. 60 lbs. Turkey Cotton,
100. 60 do patent Thread,
101. 15 dozen Hose,
102. 6 lbs. patent Thread,
103. 72 boxes ball Cotton,
104. 17 pieces 571¼ yards Furniture Prints,
105. 16 do 502¾ do do,
106. 11 do figured Book Muslin, 110 yards,
107. 21 do long Lawn, 131¼ do,
108. 2 do printed Lawn, 48 do,
109. 15 corded Skirts,
110. 6 dozen Cotton half Hose,
111. 6 do do do, superior,
112. 2 5-12 dozen Elastic Braces,
113. 48 pair black Gallowses,
114. 1 grt. gr. Moulds,
115. 2 do do do,
116. 1 piece blue Drill, 29¾ yards,
117. 5 pieces colored Gros-de-Nap, 298¾ yards,
118. 18 do Pantaloons Linen, 457 do,
119. 10 do superior Irish Linen, 260 do,
120. 6 do Diaper, 296½ do,
121. 2 do Cloth, 49¼ do,
122. 2 do do, 34¼ do,
123. 4 do do, 53 do,
124. 2 do do, 36¼ do,
125. 4 do do, 68 do,
126. 2 cases 24 pair Calf Boots,
127. 1 do 12 do. Morocco do,
128. 100 pair Men's Shoes,
129. 150 do Seal Slippers,
130. 48 do Gaiter Boots,
131. 40 Bonnets,
132. 60 do,
133. 30 do,
134. 6½ dozen Hoods,
135. 5 bales 3941¼ yards Shirting,
136. 120 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
137. 761 yards bleached Shirting,
138. 744¼ do 4-4 do do,
139. 5 dozen 60 black Silk Hats,
140. 5 do 60 drab do,
141. 92 pieces printed Muslin, 2208 yards,
142. 13 do 9-1 Prints, 452 do,
143. 1 piece 10-4 Diaper, 18½ do,
144. 1 piece 10-4 do, 17½ do,
145. 4 pieces black and white Lawn, 98 yards,
146. 2 do French Ginghams, 60 do,
147. 1 piece Bombazine, 34 do,
148. 2 pieces superior Bombazine, 49¾ yards,
149. 2 pieces black Gros-de-Nap, 121 yards,
150. 1 piece blue black do, 79½ yards,
151. 6 pieces black Sarsnet,
152. 2 pieces Florence, 126 yards,
153. 20 Victoria Robes,
154. 2 pieces black Crape,
155. 8 10-4 Table Covers,
156. 9 Crape Shawls,
157. 2 do do,
158. 4 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 48,
159. 6 Lace Handkerchiefs,
160. 9-12 dozen Scarfs,
161. 1½ dozen Gingham Cravats,
162. 4 bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
163. 11 pieces black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
164. 7 dozen open Silk Hose,
165. 2 dozen printed Cotton Hose,
166. 1 dozen Slate Hose,
167. 5 dozen black Hose,
168. 9 gross Buttons,
169. 5 papers Coat Buttons,
170. 6 10-4 Quilts,
171. 6 dozen white Cotton Hose,
172. 6 dozen embroidered Silk Gloves,
174. 1 piece Cloth, 20¾ yards,
175. 1 piece Cloth, 20¾ yards,
176. 1 piece Cloth, 20¾ yards,
177. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
178. 1 piece Cassimere, 30¼ yards,
179. 1 piece Cassimere, 23¾ yards,
180. 1 piece Cassimere, 9¾ yards,
181. 1 case 60 pair Men's Pumps,
182. 2 cases 60 pair Women's Shoes,
183. 3 cases 200 Morocco Shoes,
184. 2 bales 1541¾ yards Shirting,
185. 2 cases 1867¼ yards bleached Shirting,
186. 1 case 831¼ yards 4-4 bleached Shirting,
187. 1 case 135¼ pieces, 1924¼ yards, Prints,
188. 1 case 50 lbs. colored Thread,
189. 1 case 100 dozen white Spool Cotton,
190. 1 case 120 Palm Hats,
191. 10 dozen Palm Hats, 120,
192. 3 1-12 dozen Hoods,
193. 5 gross Buttons,
194. 1 piece Cloth, 26 yards,
195. 1 piece 23¾ yards Cloth,
196. 1 piece 19¾ yards Cloth,
197. 1 piece 16 yards Cloth,
198. 1 piece 20¼ yards Cloth,
199. 1 piece 10¼ yards Cloth,
200. 1 piece 14¾ yards Cloth,
201. 1 piece Victoria Cloth, 31¼ yards,
202. 3 pieces Constitution Twills, 145¼ yards.
203. 16 pieces Rowan Cassimere, 740¾ yards,
204. 2 pieces French Prints, 48 yards,
205. 12 Corded Skirts,
206. 3 reams Paper,
207. 10 Table Covers,
208. 2 pieces 43 yards Sattinet,
209. 7 pieces Bed Tick, 316¾ yards,
210. 6 pieces Oil Cloth,
211. 8 pieces Linen, 102 yards,
212. 20 dozen Cotton Hose,
213. 6 dozen superior Cotton Hose,
214 6 dozen bleached half Hose,
215. 4 dozen white Cotton half Hose,
216. 2 pieces Bed Tick, 84¼ yards,
217. 12 20 inch Parasols,
218. 6 20 inch Parasols, plain,
219. 3 22 inch Parasols, plain,
220. 6 22 inch Parasols, figured,
221. 12 pieces Crape Camlet, 360 yards,
222. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
223. 7 pieces brown Linen, 567¾ yards,
224. 49 reams brown Paper,
225. 39 reams Letter Paper,
237. 6 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 72,
238. 9 sets Ribbon,
239. 4 rich Shawls,
240. 40 pieces Prints, 1330½ yards,
241. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
242. 50 blue Prints, 1426¾ yards,
243. 50 Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets,
244. 20 Bonnets, Florence,
245. 24 Florence Bonnets,
246. 24 do do,
247. 1 case Bonnets, fancy,
248. 2 pieces 132¾ yards Florence,
249. 24 Belts,
250. 36 pieces black Ribbon,
251. 11 pieces do do,
252. 9 sets Ribbon,
253. 18 sets do,
254. 6 pieces Diaper, 291 yards,
255. 5 pieces Diaper, 251 yards,
256. 5 pieces Diaper, 239 yards,
257. 2 Ribbon, 46 pieces,
258. 3 pieces Drabdete, 73¼ yards,
259. 30 pieces 368¼ yards superior Irish Linen,
260. 1 piece 30 yards Stripe,
261. 6 pieces Mixture, 172½ yards,
262. 1 piece 1-4 brown Merino, 82¼ yards,
263. 1 piece green Merino, 28½ yards,
264. 2 pieces black Crape,
265. 5 dozen Gloves,
266. 10¼ dozen Gum Braces,
267. 5 10-12 dozen Silk half Hose,
268. 5 do do white Cotton half Hose,
269. 46 dozen Cotton Hose,
270. 43 gross black Vest Buttons,
271. 1 piece blue Cloth, 18 yards,
272. 1 piece green Cloth, 25 yards,
273. 1 piece Stripe, 29½ yards,
274. 2 gross Horn Buttons,
275. 24 packs Pins,
276. 36 lbs. patent Thread,
277. 1 piece red Flannel, 46 yards,
278. 1 piece white Flannel, 35 yards,
279. 7 pieces Gause Flannel, 161 yards,
280. 5 4-12 Cotton Handkerchiefs,
281. 2 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,
282. 12 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
283. 47 Plaid Shawls,
284. 18 8-4 Plaid Shawls,
285. 60 colored Straw Bonnets,
286. 48 Bonnets,
287. 48 Bonnets, Florence,
288. 60 white Straw Bonnets,
289. 20 Florence Bonnets, superior.

June 17, 1839. 50*tf*

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!
2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!
3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKET ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!
100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10¼ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10 000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	1,500
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	20,000
600 Prizes.	15,000
	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING
DRY GOODS,

—Among which are

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

March 25, 1839. 38tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQ